



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Since my last report there have been reported the following contagious diseases: Scarlet fever, 5; diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 7, with 1 death.

As yet no effort tending to remedy the unsatisfactory sanitary condition of this city has been successful.

The sweeping and sanitation of the streets, as well as the daily disposal of garbage, are visibly being neglected, while domiciliary inspection, according to information, has been completely discontinued in consequence of the inadequate force remaining since the late reduction of the personnel in the sanitary department.

Mortuary statistics of the city of Matanzas from August 10 to 20, 1904.

Cause of death.	Number of deaths.	Bertillon number.
Softening, cerebral	1	65
Congestion, pulmonary	2	95
Suicide by hanging	1	157
Drowning, accidental	1	158
Neoplasm, uterine (unqualified)	1	42
Hemorrhage, cerebral	1	61
Effusion, pleuritic	1	94
Enteritis, tubercular	1	29
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	1	29
Uræmia	1	120
Intussusception, intestinal	1	108
Athrepsia	1	105
Senility	1	154
Insufficiency, mitral	1	79
Grip	1	10
Ulcer of stomach	1	103
Tetanus, infantile	1	72
Arterio-sclerosis	1	81
Debility, congenital	1	151
Fever, enteric	1	1
Total	21	

Annual rate of mortality per 1,000, 15.75; estimated population, 48,000.

Reports from Santiago.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, August 17 and 20, as follows:

During the week ended August 13, 1904, bills of health were issued to 2 vessels bound for the United States.

No quarantinable disease has been reported.

Last night's papers announced that the "Gaceta Oficial" of Habana would publish this week the specifications for the construction of the aqueduct of Santiago, and ask for bids.

Mortuary report for the week ended August 13, 1904.

Cause of death.	Number.	Bertillon number.
Pernicious fever	1	4
Tubercle of lungs	2	27
Cerebral hemorrhage	1	64
Infantile tetanus	1	72
Organic heart disease	1	79
Angina pectoris	1	80
Arterio-sclerosis	1	81
Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years)	3	105
Diarrhea and enteritis (chronic)	2	103a
Diarrhea and enteritis (2 years and over)	1	103
Cirrhosis of liver	1	112
Ill-defined or unspecified	1	179
Total	16	

Annual rate of mortality for the week, 18.28 per 1,000. Estimated population, 45,500.

Mortuary report for the week ended August 20, 1904.

Cause of death.	Number.	Bertillon number.
Diphtheria.....	1	9
Tubercle of lungs.....	2	27
Cancer of uterus.....	1	42
Infantile tetanus.....	1	72
Organic heart disease.....	2	79
Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years).....	4	105
Nephritis, acute.....	1	119
Bright's disease.....	1	120
Congenital debility.....	1	151
Ill-defined or unspecified.....	2	179
Total.....	16	

Annual rate of mortality for the week, 18.28 per 1,000. Estimated population, 45,500.

DANISH WEST INDIES.

Quarantine against Demerara.

The following information is received from Minister Swenson at Copenhagen, under date of August 6:

On June 16 last, the government of the Danish West Indies declared a quarantine of 15 days against vessels arriving from Demerara having on board persons or members of the crew who have not been vaccinated. The government also requires that the crews and passengers of other vessels shall be required to undergo a daily medical examination during fifteen days from the date of their departure from Demerara.

ECUADOR.

a Reports from Guayaquil—Inspection of vessels—Yellow fever—Enteric fever at Quito—Death of sheep on steamship Pizarro—Plague at Payta.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gruver reports, July 22, as follows: Week ended July 20, 1904. Present officially estimated population, 60,000. Total mortality from all causes, 42, as follows: Yellow fever, 2; pernicious fever, 1; infectious fever, 2; grip, 2; fevers without classification, 7; tuberculosis, 5; enteric diseases, 2; from all other causes, 24.

Two supplemental bills of health were issued during the week. On July 16 the steamship *Guatemala* cleared for Ancon, Canal Zone, with 9 cabin passengers from this port. On July 19 steamship *Limari* cleared for the same port with 10 cabin and 4 steerage passengers. These vessels, en route from Chilean and Peruvian ports, were disinfected on arrival under my supervision by the port authorities and anchored in midstream about 2 miles below the city.

I have received a letter from Surg. H. R. Carter, chief quarantine officer, Isthmian Canal Commission, notifying me of measures which will be enforced in the future on Guayaquil traffic at the port of Ancon. These I have embodied in a circular letter and addressed to the several ship agents here. A copy is inclosed.

^a Received out of date.